

# HISTORIC SHRINES OF ANDERSON COUNTY

Below are Reproduced the Essays, Written by Two Members of This Year's Graduating Class of The Anderson High School, Which Tied for the Gold Medal Offered Each Year by Robert E. Lee Chapter, U. D. C. for the Best Article From a Member of the High School Graduating Class on Some Local Historical Subject.

(By Louise Shearer.)

Shrine is a word not very generally used in everyday life in connection with history. A shrine is a place or object hallowed from its history and association. A historical shrine is a place or object hallowed from its history and association.

The northwestern section of this State was the home of the Cherokee Indians until late in the eighteenth century. About 1778 General Andrew Pickens obtained it from the Indians by the "Treaty of Hopewell." This section was made a part of the district of Ninety Six. This new region just opened up attracted settlers not only from the other sections of this State, but also from Virginia and North Carolina. On account of the increase in population, and the inconvenience of the courts, this district was divided, and the upper part was called Washington district, with its county seat at Pickensville. In 1789 Washington district was divided into two parts, the upper part was called Pendleton district, of which Pendleton was the county seat. In 1825, the legislature created Anderson and Pickens judicial districts out of old Pendleton. It was then that the county seat of the proposed city of Anderson was selected. A year or two later the name of county was substituted for district.

In the early history of this county Rock Mills was a thriving little village. At this place Maverick and Lewis operated a very large merchant mill, and besides this mill there were a saw mill, shoe shop, spindle factory and wagon factory located there. Plows were made from steel which had already been manufactured for that purpose.

Centerville was located about five or six miles west of Anderson by Mr. Elias Earle for manufacturing purposes. Guns were made here under contract of the United States government by Mr. Earle for the war of 1812. Very large machinery was used in this factory. The iron used was mined in this section, and the blast furnace was built on the banks of Seneca river. The ruins of this furnace are now covered by the backwaters of Portman dam.

Andersonville was located at the junction of the Tugaloo and Seneca rivers. A woolen, cotton, flour, and corn mills, were established and operated here. Also a gun factory for the purpose of making arms for the war of 1812. There was a tannery and shoe shop, and an old saw mill which sawed the lumber for all the handsome residence of this section during the early days. General Frank Harrison, after the war, operated the woolen, cotton, flour and corn mills for a number of years. Also a tannery, shoe shop, and blacksmith shop. The cotton mill manufactured each day three hundred pounds of seed cotton into yarn. Andersonville, named in honor of General Anderson, was at one time a thriving little village, and would, most likely, if the power of steam had been discovered about 50 years later than when it was, have been no larger than the city of Anderson, for it was once thought that they would connect the Tennessee and Tugaloo rivers with a canal.

Pendleton, situated about 13 miles northwest of Anderson, was the county seat of old Pendleton district. The old court house, which is situated on the public square, in the center of the town is still in good repair, and at present the lower floor is being used for the postoffice and the upper story for a society hall. There was a large hotel located here, which was later destroyed by fire. Pendleton was for a long time the center of wealth and culture of the upper section of this State. In later years many famous stock farms were located in and around Pendleton: The Pendleton Manufacturing Company, situated on Twenty Three Mile creek, was located so far away from Pendleton, that when it became necessary to establish a freight depot and postoffice there it was called Antun. This is one of the old manufacturing places that has lived to the present time and is still progressing.

Among several more smaller places to be mentioned here is Storeville, which was on the general road to Augusta, and was settled by the Thompsons. Near here was an old Indian grave yard in which an Indian governor was buried, and which the Indians cleaned off once a year for several years after this region became the home of white people. At High Shoals was located McCall's mill which was the only mill it was possible to operate in 1845, or the dry year, also the first electric power plant built to supply the city of Anderson with electric energy was located here; but this was later moved to Portman, on the Seneca river, where a large dam was built and electric energy was sold to the city of Anderson for commercial purposes also. At the completion of this enterprise this was the longest transmission power plant in the world. Varnaces, Evergreen and Craytonville were, in the days gone by, little trading places with a few stores, and dwellings, and sometimes a church and school house. In 1851 Mr. West A. Williams, who at that time owned most of the land in the present town of Williamson, discovered the value of the Williamson mineral spring, which was on his land, and because the town was named in his honor, and the amount of the medicinal value of the water from the spring, he decided the spring to the town for the public use, and a few acres of land surrounding the spring for a park or

public recreation ground, all to be free for public use.

The first manual labor school was founded by Reverend John L. Kennedy about 1830. This school was about five miles east of Pendleton. The school was noted for the high classical attainments of its students, but did not last long because there was an epidemic of typhoid fever, and the boys could not stand to work in the hot sun. A few years after this, Mr. Kennedy established Thalian Academy in the Slabtown section. About 75 to 100 boarding students from all over this State and other States attended this school. In about 1827 the Pendleton Female academy was established in the town of Pendleton.

The Williamston Female college was established in 1872 at Williamston. At this time there was also a male academy in Williamston.

The first school in the present city of Anderson was located on the corner of Towers and West Market streets. It was built in 1831 and attended by boys and girls. In 1834 the school was moved to West Whitner street near the First Presbyterian church into a two story brick building.

Later this school was divided, the Whitner street building being used for the girls school, and was called the Episcopalian Female school. The boys school was located on the lot south of the Methodist church at the corner of River and South McDuffie streets. Johnson's Female seminary was opened in 1847 by Prof. J. Scott Murray and Miss Mary Daniels as members of the faculty. The seminary was located on the lot now occupied by the parsonage of the First Baptist church. A few years later it became a university and was moved into a handsome building on University Hill. The university soon became famous, and had about 200 students at the beginning of the War Between the States.

The university did not reopen after the Civil War, but about 1870 Prof. W. J. Ligon, who spent his life time teaching in this community, taught a private school in the same building. The Carolina Collegiate Institute opened up in the university building shortly after the civil war. This was a high class college, having special departments in music, art, etc., and was attended by about 300 students who came from all parts of the State. General Ayer's school was located on South McDuffie street between Church and Market streets. This school was opened in 1851 and continued to 1887. This was a first class college but lasted only a few years. In 1836 Colonel Jno. B. Patrick established the Patrick Military Institute which was a private school. It was attended by a large number of students. This being a private school it was discontinued shortly after the death of Col. Jno. B. Patrick. This was the last school to use the old university building. When, almost at the close of the civil war, it became necessary to move the Confederate treasury, it was moved to Anderson and located in this same building; but soon after it was moved, a company of raiders came here in search of Jefferson Davis, and the Confederate gold. The gold was secreted, but the raiders scattered the paper and bills everywhere, and threw the lithographic stones into an old well on the university lot. About 20 years later while this well was being cleaned out, pieces of these stones were recovered, and some few may be found in the homes of this community. While the raiders were scattering the bills, a good many people, thinking they would be worth something picked up the bills, among them was an old colored man, who was determined that they should be worth something to him, so he putered a room with them. During the reconstruction period following the civil war, and the State was under military rule a garrison was stationed in this city with headquarters at the university building.

Among the famous Presbyterian churches of the county is Robert's church, situated in the western part of this county. It was organized about 1789 and is still in existence. This church was at one time the center of wealth and culture of the county. Midway and Varnaces were two other noted old Presbyterian churches. The Sandy Springs Presbyterian church was located at the end of the railroad cut at Sandy Springs. This church is now called Mt. Zion and is situated about one-half mile west of the town. The First Presbyterian church of this city was organized about 1830 on the present site where it now stands. This church has very rapid growth and a few years ago the members divided and a part of the members established the Central Presbyterian church in this city, and they have here two prosperous churches. Ebenezer, near Sandy Springs Methodist church, organized about 1800, was noted for their great camp meetings. Providence, situated in the western part of the county, was also noted for its camp meetings. St. John's Methodist church of this city was located at the end of West Benson street before 1840, when it was moved to its present site, and is now one of the progressive churches, and has one of the handsomest buildings in the State. Big Creek Baptist church in this county. The First Baptist church in this city was organized about 1821 near the present site of the Orr cotton gin, and was moved to its present location in

1833. This church has grown to be the largest and strongest church in the county. Several years ago a memorial association was formed in this city to erect a monument to the brave fallen Confederate soldiers of this county. Miss Leonora Hubbard was the president of this organization. Through the untiring efforts of the president, and the members of this association the monument which now stands on the Plaza, was placed there a few years ago by this association. Old Reformer, which should now be beside the monument, instead of being in a closet at the city hall, has several legends about it of which the following is one: The Howard battalion sent a letter to the governor of the State in 1814 demanding a cannon, to be used in the yearly encampment on the general muster ground. With this they also included powder and balls and made a special request for three gallons of rum. They sent Luke Hanks after the cannon, who picked out "Old Reformer," or just happened to get one. Old Reformer probably belonged to the English during the Revolution, and was one of the finest guns of its day. It is not known exactly what part it had in the War Between the States, but one thing for which this cannon should be treasured is the important part it played in the Hampton campaign.

About 1828 the Pendleton Farmer's society was organized. It is the oldest society of its kind in the United States, still existing, except the one in Philadelphia, organized one or two years before this. The old Pendleton county or district court house is now being used for the meeting place for this society, the ground floor of which is being used for the Pendleton postoffice. The town of Pendleton has one of the old fashion city clocks in the shape of a sun dial which is placed on the public square in front of the postoffice. John Miller published in Pendleton in the early part of the nineteenth century, "Miller's Weekly Messenger." In 1806 the name was changed to "Pendleton Messenger," in which paper all of Calhoun's speeches were printed. The general muster ground was located about one and one-half miles north of the city of Anderson. The men and larger boys would camp here for one week every year and learn to drill and fight. This was an important factor in military discipline for the State before military schools were organized. Patton's ford, on the Tugaloo river was noted as a dieling ground where the famous duel between Perry and Bynum was fought. The prosperity and glory of most of these little places have departed long ago. In some places there is nothing to mark the spot of a former busy little town, in others, there is perhaps a church, or some other old building that identifies the place. Steam has wrought a great change in the destiny of this county. Anderson county has furnished great and good men in every position of life. She was the home of Judge J. V. Whitner, and James L. Orr, who were members of the secession convention. General Bernard E. Bee, who gave Jackson the name of "Stonewall" lived in this county, and his remains are now resting in the Episcopal cemetery at Pendleton. Rev. S. Lander, T. J. Bell, D. E. Frieren and David Humphreys were prominent ministers of the county. Col. J. W. Norris, S. Bleckley, G. F. Tolly, A. C. Latimer, Col. J. E. B. Sloan, and Col. J. N. Brown who is still living, were prominent in other business and professional services, that helped greatly to place Anderson county where she now stands. At the top of this list of great and good men stand the names of Generals Robert Anderson and Andrew Pickens, for whom the counties of Anderson and Pickens were named. There are many others who have helped to build our shrines, great and good men whose names are honored for the valiant services rendered to our county, State and nation. Anderson county is today one of the most promising counties of the State. It is situated in a very fertile section of the Piedmont belt. The county has several railroads and electric lines through it which gives the best of services. The county seat has modern public utilities, such as water, electric lights, street cars, gas, sewer system, and electric energy for sale for commercial purposes. The other more important towns of the county have some of these public utilities. The banks, cotton gins and other industries, and its newspapers, show that this is a commercial as well as an agricultural county. The many buildings that have just been erected, and those that are being built, now mark the ever increasing growth and development of our county. The churches and schools are keeping pace with the development of the county. The county home and the hospital and beneficent institutions that stand as a monument to the charity of our people, and a blessing to suffering humanity. The public library, opera house and Anderson college mark new era in higher education. But let us remember that all of this was accomplished under great trials and difficulties. Let the lives and characters of the men who founded our institutions and spent their lives laboring to improve and perfect them, inspire us to achieve greater things for our county; so that the prosperity, the glory, and the honor of our county, shall not wane while it is in our hands.

(By Carrie Moore.)

A great many historical events have taken place to make up the history of Anderson county. Each has a separate and individual history of its own, and in relating them it is hard to consider one as being more important than another. But taking them in the nature of a whole, there are many places, characters, and memorials, which because of history and associations, are very interesting to the students of the present time.

A railroad engineer once said that every railroad track follows the path of an Indian trail. Whether this is true in every particular case or not it is a fact known to historians of Anderson county that the route now marked by the Blue Ridge railway track was once an Indian trail that ran from Keowee to Charleston. It is well known that a number of the public highways, in the county, also were once paths, traveled by the Indians. The Wilson ferry road, three miles east of Anderson court house, was one that ran across the center of the county, from a point on the Saluda river to the Savannah. Another is followed by the "Old Trail" road, which runs across the eastern corner of the county. It was part of the Indian trail which led from Alabama to Virginia.

Other things remind us of the original inhabitants of this country before the white man took possession. Arrow heads found in old fields and along creek banks, graves which are said to be those of Indians, and the words "Saluda, Cherokee, Savannah, Genessee, and Seneca," which will always stand as monuments to their memory.

It was some time before the Revolutionary war when the first venturesome pioneers began coming into the part of South Carolina. The first to settle in what is now Anderson county, was a family by the name of "Smith." They built their home near what is now Hone Path, or Broadmouth creek. Soon afterwards, the Indians massacred the whole family except one little boy who escaped to Ninety Six. Troops were stationed at Ninety Six and they came to wreak vengeance on the savages and drove them far back into the mountains. The troops also visited the ruined home, and while there gathered up the bodies of the murdered ones and buried them nearby.

Among those who were able to hold their own in the new country, in spite of dangers and difficulties, were Samuel, Ellab and William Moore, three brothers who came down from Virginia and settled on Rocky river near High Shoals. Samuel and Ellab became officers in the patriot army in the Revolution, and after the war Ellab was the first senator in the State senate, from Pendleton district. Near the home of the Moore's resided a family by the name of "Smith" and one of this family, Mrs. Smith was one of South Carolina's Revolutionary war heroines. She rode horseback alone from her home, through the wild forests, a distance of 70 miles, to where Col. Moore was encamped with a regiment of troops on Saluda river, near Ninety Six, to carry him clothing, food and news from home.

The first thing that the early settlers of the county did, was to secure possession of the land. The year 1778, General Andrew Pickens, a native of Ninety Six district, made a treaty with the Indians, by which the northwestern part of the State, which is now Pickens, Anderson and Oconee counties was ceded to the white settlers, which was, in the same year, made Ninety Six district, by an act of the legislature of the State. In 1785 Ninety Six district was divided and the portion which is now included in Anderson county, was placed in Washington district. And four years later, Washington district was divided and Anderson county became a part of Pendleton district. In 1826 Pendleton district was divided into two districts, one of which became Anderson county with its present boundaries.

When Pendleton district was first established, Pendleton was made the county seat. At that time it was the most important town in upper South Carolina. The wealthiest, most refined, and cultured people lived there and it was a religious and trade center. It was the home of John C. Calhoun, Lagdon, Gibbes, Bernard E. Bee, David Hamilton, Wm. H. Trencott, Pickens and Anderson. Many people from Charleston and the low country made it a summer resort, where they spent much time during each year. One of the first newspapers in the State, was printed at Pendleton, one of the agricultural magazines published in the South, was there, and one of the first cotton mills to be established, in the South, was there. One of the first female high schools was at Pendleton, as was one of the first military academies, where the boys wore uniforms and drilled daily. The oldest Episcopal church in the country is at Pendleton, and in whose cemetery rests the remains of the Confederate general Bernard E. Bee, who gave "Stonewall" to the county. The first battle of the war, was fought at Manassas, as also those of William H. Trencott, who wrote the inscription on the Confederate monument which stands in the State house grounds in Columbia. One of Pendleton's oldest and most venerable buildings is old agricultural hall. It was erected in the same year that Anderson county was formed, by the "Farmers' society" which was organized in 1815. An interesting relic of this hall is a weather worn sun dial which was donated

by Frances K. Huger. The centennial of this society is to be held this year. It was the first to be organized in the South, and the second in the United States. Through it the people learned of the best farming methods and implements, and how to prepare the soil, so as to make the largest yield. At a meeting of the society in 1866 Thomas C. Clemson read a paper that ultimately resulted in the establishment of Clemson college. In all probability the influence of this society led to the establishment of Grange Halls in all parts of the county where the farmers met for the purpose of fostering the agricultural interests of their respective localities. There were several early villages in the county that were important manufacturing centers. Old Rock Mills, situated on Generosee creek, was at one time a thriving little village. The largest wheat and corn mill in the county was operated there. There was also a large merchant saw mill, a spindle factory and a distillery, several wagon makers, shoe makers and retail merchants. People for miles around, went there to have their wheat and corn ground, and some from a great distance would have to camp for several days.

Centerville, six miles northwest of Anderson on Six and Twenty creek, was a small manufacturing center. A gun factory was early established there, and also a factory for making men's hats. During the War of 1812 an iron foundry was moved to Centerville from High Shoals where it had previously been for several years. At Shirley's mill, on Little river near the Abbeville county line there was another iron foundry, which at one time did a flourishing business. There were two mills and a forge at Old Andersonville. It was located on Seneca river near the junction of Savannah and Tugaloo rivers and was laid out by General Robert Anderson during the Revolutionary war for commercial purposes. A factory for the manufacture of small fire arms was also located there.

A town dear to the hearts of many is Williamston. Because of its mineral spring of pure and healing water, it has long been a health and summer resort. It was also a center of intellectual activity for some years. Lander college, which is now at Greenwood, originally begun there, under the direction of its founder, Dr. Lander, one of the most successful of our educators.

The pioneer settlers, in the county, chose places of worship, in the early beginning of their settlement. There is record of organizations of all the Protestant denominations. On the eastern side of the county, not far from Saluda river, and about a mile southeast of Williamston, stands Big Creek Baptist church, whose history dates back to the year 1788. It is called the "Mother" of churches, because from it branched out, directly or indirectly, all the other Baptist churches in the eastern part of the county. Rev. Moses Holland, a native of Virginia, and a soldier of the Revolution was instrumental in the founding of Big Creek. He was a noted preacher and a number of the Baptist churches of Anderson county owe their existence to his untiring efforts. His remains lie buried in the Big Creek church cemetery, which is the largest in the county, and a magnificent monument marks his grave. For a long time, after its establishment, Big Creek had a church court for disciplining its members. The ladies were tried for gossiping and tattling, and the men for unfair horse swapping, selling their farm products above the usual price, and various other offenses.

The first church to go out from Big Creek was Neal's Creek church, which was organized in the year 1800, and which is situated six miles east of Anderson. For the first three years the congregation did not have a building, but worshipped down on the creek, under a large poplar tree. Neal's Creek church has long been called the "Mother" of preachers, because so many of its members became ministers of the Gospel. Among those who have gone out from it are Reverends Sanford Vandiver, John Vandiver, William McGee, M. McGee, Robert King and Amash Rice.

Two miles east of Neal's Creek is the place where stood "Old Broadway," a Presbyterian church, first known on record of the Presbytery in 1788. Information concerning this church is very meagre. Early members were Tollford, Alexander, and Irskines. The congregation transferred to Selton, it is thought, about 1850. The cemetery which was used as a burying ground for the early members of the church, and located near where the church was, is still there.

Nine or ten miles southeast of Anderson, near Emerson's bridge on Rocky river, stands Ebenezer, the oldest Methodist church in the county. It was founded sometime in the latter years of the seventeenth hundreds. The first Sunday school ever conducted in the county was there. It was something novel for that time and was attended by people of all denominations. Besides being taught the Sunday school lesson those who read the church cemetery, in which rests the remains of many generations, is said to be the best kept cemetery in the county. Ebenezer school has been established almost as long as the church. Throughout its history it has been an excellent one of high standing, and many prominent men and teachers have gone out from it.

Unique in the religious history of Anderson county is that there was a Quaker church which was located about two miles from Ebenezer. The graveyard is still there, in which some of the members of the old church quietly rest.

On the western side of the county on Savannah river, was another Baptist church, Shockey's Ferry, which was organized about the same time as was Big Creek. It was the "Mother" of all the Baptist churches on that side of the county and of some across the river in Georgia. In the county, those directly branched out from it are Mountain Creek, Salem Cross Roads, and Mt. Tabor, now First Baptist church of Anderson. Prominent among the early leaders of these churches were Reverends Cooper Bennett, James Burriss, Bryan Burriss, Sanford Vandiver, Moses Holland, Jacob Burriss, and James Crowther.

Shockey's Ferry, after it had sent out so many churches, was broken up by the subject of missions, and a few years later reorganized under the name of Big Generosee. A remarkable coincidence is told of this church. One Saturday when the members became almost equally divided on a certain subject, they argued until they were almost ready to fight, and left the church late in the afternoon, vowing vengeance on each other. When they returned next morning for services, they found the house had "literally split open"—the roof had fallen in. They looked upon this as a warning from God and the fulfillment of the Scripture which says, "a house divided against itself shall not stand." Their quarrel was quickly forgotten and the church repaired.

In this part of the county was established in 1789 two Presbyterian churches, Roberta church on the road from Andersonville to Anderson court house, and Goop Hope, on Little Generosee creek. Reverend John Simpson, a native of New Jersey and a graduate of Princeton, organized these churches and became their pastor. He occasionally supplied old Stone church, and that congregation with Gospel once called him to be their pastor, but he died of Hope and Roberts until his death. He is buried at Roberts and a monument with an inscription marks his grave. Rev. David Humphreys was for a long time another beloved pastor of these two churches.

Another place of worship is the Generosee A. P. church on Little Generosee creek, which was founded in 1790 by Scotch Irish descendants. Rev. Robert Irwin, the first pastor, organized the church and gave a large tract of land for its location. The church still owns and is located upon this property, but has been rebuilt more than once. As soon as conditions would allow, people turned their attention to higher education. Several academies were established in the county. Thomas D. Baird established and conducted Old Varnaces academy on the general road, about a mile west of High Shoals. The date of its establishment is not known, but it was there when Varnaces church was built in 1814. Some of the students of this school were Maj. Thompson, Col. Norris, Col. Ellab Moore, Jr., and Dr. O. R. Broyles.

Several miles east of Belton, where Shady Grove now stands, was the location of Calhoun academy which was conducted by Wesley Leverett. One of the students was Joe Brown, "War Governor of Georgia," and one of South's few multimillionaires of his time. A little story told of him in connection with this school illustrates how earnestly he worked for an education. He drove a pair of steers from his mountain home in northern Georgia, one hundred or more miles away, to the school, and after he reached there, traded them for eight months board and worked for his tuition. Not many miles east of Pendleton, in the Slabtown section, was Thalian academy, perhaps the most noted classical school. It was established in 1840 by John L. Kennedy and under whose leadership it thrived. Boys from all parts of the State and even from other States, went there. Among some of the prominent citizens of Anderson county who attended were Dr. Johnson, Dr. Earle, Maj. McCown, Monroe Smith, T. H. Russell, D. K. Hamilton, D. H. Russell, Maj. D. U. Sloan and James L. Orr.

In the early days every man belonged to the militia, and had to go to certain muster grounds at certain times, to drill. There were a number of these grounds over the county. One was at Mayfield about three miles east of Neal's Creek, where the battalion met first Saturday in every May. A general muster ground was in the neighborhood of Old Varnaces at Haynie's old field, where the regiments mustered once every year in August. The general muster was one in which everybody in the surrounding country took a lively interest. The day was made a social occasion. It was customary for the governor to be present, and to see the governor was an opportunity not to be missed. Another attraction was the firing of the cannon. The cannon used there is now a much treasured relic in Anderson. These musters were discontinued about the middle of the last century. When Anderson county was established in 1826, the site of Anderson, in its beautiful location and ideal conditions for health and drainage, was selected as the place to build the county seat. Those who laid out the city were James Harrison, R. E. Norris, J. C. Griffin, M. Campbell and William Shearer. The first court house was built at the present location, and the first court held in it in

1828. From that time all commercial and trade centers all over the county were gradually moved to Anderson; many houses were built, and churches and schools were established.

Among the most pleasantly remembered places of old Anderson is Johnson's Female seminary which was located where the Baptist parsonage now is. Dr. William E. Johnson was the founder and president. At one time about 200 girls attended this school which did much for the advancement of education until broken up by the War Between the States. Dr. Johnson and one of the teachers, Mrs. Mary Daniels are both buried in the Baptist church cemetery.

In Anderson county are still to be seen many of the old ante-bellum houses. Near them and where others have been, almost without exception, is to be found the family burying ground. Most of the graves are marked but some of the inscriptions are so old that they are barely legible. Many of these burying grounds are especially sacred to the memory because of the Revolutionary heroes and heroines buried in them. Annie Kennedy's grave is in the Hamilton burying ground near Pendleton.

During the War Between the States Anderson county did not suffer as much as some localities, as it was not the scene of any battles. But her men went to the front and were among the "bravest of the brave." Col. Orr's Rifle regiment, a part of McGowan's brigade, was made up largely of Anderson county volunteers. Other companies did gallant service under General M. L. Bonham, General Ripley, and General Kershaw. Many who shed their blood, lost their lives, or fought in this war, are buried in our graveyards and cemeteries. Their graves are marked by crosses of honor and, on the day set apart to their memory, floral tributes are reverently placed upon them.

Following the war, an event of far reaching effect in the history of South Carolina, was the "movement of '76." This movement started in Anderson county in a small school house at Yick-Skillet, a few miles northeast of the city of Anderson. Some of the citizens of that community met there one night and adopted resolutions, to put out a "Straight-out Democrat Ticket." These resolutions were drawn up by Maj. John E. Moore, and sent to all parts of the State, and very enthusiastically adopted. The result was that the Democrats were victorious, under the leadership of Wade Hampton, and white supremacy was restored to the State.

Anderson county is now in the full vigor of her youth, and the future looks bright and promising, but to understand the present it is necessary to know the past. We could not appreciate our thriving towns and growing city, large churches, and splendid schools, if we did not know with what hardships and trials they had developed from the mean hut of the pioneer in the forest, the log church, and the old-field school house. The early settlers of this county were not seeking gold and ease, but came here with the intention of making a home for themselves. And, for the mighty deeds they did in laying the foundations that have developed until, today, Anderson county is known as the "Banner county" of South Carolina, may their names ever be kept in grateful memory, and the places with which they were associated held in love and reverence.

After months of work a complete pictorial history of this tribe has been worked out by the Blackfoot Indians in the Glacier National Park Reservation in Montana. The story covers approximately half mile of Statues on which the curious drawings have been bright-colored paints from mineral materials taken from a nearby mountain.

"The history," says an illustrated article in the June Popular Mechanics Magazine, "deals at length with the time when the tribe was powerful and ranged the country north of the Missouri river to the Saskatchewan along the slopes of the Rocky mountains. Some of the incidents which are portrayed are said to have been taken from elk-skin records painted more than 300 years ago. Two hundred and fifty sections make up the complete canvas, which is to be used as a frieze in some of the large log hotels which have been erected for tourists in the national park. These stand on the site of part of the former hunting grounds of the tribe."

The "Fin" of a Submarine Torpedo Boat. There are few persons outside of the navy who have ever seen a submarine "fin" in action. The modern submarine craft built for the United States navy are all provided with these lateral rudders, but when the vessels are on the surface or moving in a level plane under water, the fins are folded back into recesses in the sides of the hull.

The purpose of these planes, which are shown clearly in a remarkable photograph published in the June Popular Mechanics Magazine, is to aid the submarine to rise or sink on an even keel. "Porpoising" or rising and diving at an angle is avoided in submarine practice as much as possible.

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